

SENATOR PLATT'S PAPER

TOUCHING THE MOST VIRULENT PERIOD OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

It Was During the Administration of President John Adams When Political Antipathy Permeated Every Department of Life—An Exciting Scene—The First Personal Encounter in Congress Graphically Described—Connecticut's Special Interest in the Affair—A Paper Read by Senator O. H. Platt Last Night Before the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

At a highly interesting meeting of the New Haven Colony Historical Society held last evening a large representation of New Haven's leading literary and society people being present, United States Senator Orville H. Platt read the most interesting paper entitled "The Encounter Between Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon."

During the meeting the following recent gifts to the society were announced: Part of the pulpit of the first church erected in East Haven in 1719 and afterwards used in the present Old Stone Church until the close of the Revolutionary war, presented by Leverett S. Bagley, Esq.; a small mahogany table over one hundred years old, formerly the property of Mrs. Julia Woodworth DeForest, presented by her granddaughter, Miss Ellen R. Griffin; fifty pamphlets and magazines, presented by Dr. Street.

The names of Rev. Dr. J. E. Twitchell and Alderman Walter J. Connor were proposed for membership and will be acted upon at the next meeting.

Professor Dexter of Yale will read a paper on "The First Public Library in New Haven" at the next meeting of the society, to be held last Monday in November. This meeting will be the regular annual meeting and besides the regular election of officers the amendment to increase the number of vice presidents of the society from one to two will be acted upon.

SENATOR PLATT'S PAPER

S Senator Platt's paper is given in full as follows:

The most virulent period of American politics was reached during the administration of President John Adams. Political opponents were avowed personal enemies. Political rancor and animosity pervaded every department of life. In social as well as business affairs, in religious and educational matters, the line was drawn between Federalists and anti-Federalists, indiscriminately called Democrats or Republicans. Neighbors met and passed each other without speaking, and were ready to fly into passionate quarrels at the slightest provocation. Slender and virile life of officials and politicians was paraded to view. The meanest of motives were attributed to public men, no slander or vulgarity was too loathsome to find a place in party journals. It is difficult at this day to conceive of the intensity of vilification then too common. It has been equaled in no other period of our history, let us fondly hope that it may never be repeated.

This sad condition of public affairs began during the last two years of General Washington's administration, and the man to whom the present generation looks only with veneration was most bitterly and vilely assailed by the party then organized against those who were known as Federalists. The conservative men of the day were accused of aristocracy, of a desire to restore the influence of England in this country; and the prejudice and hatred of the people towards England, resulting from long years of oppression and conflict, was brought to bear upon those who did not look with favor upon the democracy which resulted in the French Revolution with its attendant horrors. The people naturally were friends of France and grateful for the assistance which had been rendered by her in the struggle of the colonies against Great Britain. So when the new era of democracy began in France, it was easy for the masses to sympathize with and attempt to imitate it in this country.

Naturally enough the spirit of license prevailed here as in France. The liberty pole surmounted by the cap was everywhere in this country an admiration for French democracy; and that it did not result here in the establishment of the guillotine and overthrow of the government is probably due to the fact that Jefferson who had sympathized with it, and as was asserted, encouraged the French Revolution, became alarmed at its excesses, and drew back frightened at the spirit thus evoked.

As a mild specimen of the newspaper comments of those days, the following extract from the Mirror of February 5, 1800, may be of local interest:

"The Illuminati of New England are composed of certain ecclesiastics, who wish for political sway; and of laymen in office who wish for clerical influence to retain them in place; by the means of the pulpit and sword; or church and state."

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"The senators and representatives in congress from Connecticut belong to the New England Illuminati, and obey the president of Yale, who rules with the united power of a teacher and ecclesiastic. Mr. Hillhouse guides the state treasury so far as to gain unlawful and unconstitutional grants of money for the Illuminati."

"The wives of Messrs. Dwight, Hillhouse and Davenport of congress, are cousins; Messrs. Goodrich's are brothers; Messrs. Wolcott of the Treasury and Griswold of congress are cousins; as are Messrs. Griswold and Hillhouse; Mr. Chauncy Goodrich married the sister of Mr. Oliver Wolcott; and Mr. Elias Goodrich married the sister of Mr. Allen, late of congress."

"Thus are church and state, and the ties of blood and marriage, united to form an hierarchy and aristocracy in Connecticut, which some fail not to call a monarchy, controlled by Dr. Dwight."

A desire for place, favor and power conducts this system. Mr. Tracy and his son-in-law at home are seeking for money and influence through this union."

Mr. Tracy wishes to be a foreign envoy. Mr. Eleazar Goodrich is looking for the place of collector of the customs in New Haven.

President Dwight has a host of brothers, sons and cousins who want employment. His brother Theodore wants to be a district attorney and to have a seat in congress or the upper house in Connecticut.

Tapping Reeve, one of the Illuminati, and one of the judges of the superior court, is a promoter of the tyranny assumed by the members of congress from Connecticut, in order to obtain the place of district judge.

The above is the clue to the sedition law; certain gentlemen did not wish to leave their conduct and designs investigated at home; for this cause they have wished to destroy the editor of the Bee and introduce a system of terror."

I call such extracts mild because they do not descend to the vulgarity and libelous scandal so prevalent at the time.

These preliminary remarks seem necessary for the proper understanding of the circumstances surrounding the first personal encounter in congress between two members. The special interest for Connecticut people lies in the fact that one of the actors was a member of the house of representatives from Connecticut.

Congress in 1798 sat in Philadelphia, in Independence Hall. It was the same session at which the famous, or as they were soon regarded, the infamous all day and all night session were passed. The actors in the quarrel were Matthew Lyon of Vermont and Roger Griswold of Connecticut, both of them men noted in their way, but very diverse in their personal characteristics as well as in their political opinions.

Lyon was born in Ireland, and was at this time about fifty-six years of age. He came over from Ireland in 1785 penniless and friendless, and was sold to pay his passage, as the custom was in those days, to Mr. Liverworth, at Cambridge, Mass., the price paid being, as is said, "a pair of three-year old bull stags." Liverworth was a Vermont farmer, and Lyon was taken to his home. He served out his time, received some New England schooling and proceeded on his lack of education by good nature and enterprise. The wild and fierce spirit of the Vermont of those days seems to have been imbibed by Lyon. He became an officer in a militia company stationed on the frontier under command of General Gates. Just before the battle of Saratoga and as Thanksgiving approached, the men began to depart for home, and in a little while the officers followed them. They returned after Thanksgiving, but the result was a court-martial, in which Lyon was cashiered by General Gates, a circumstance the connection of which with the personal fracas in the house of representatives will hereafter appear.

He became a paymaster in Seth Warner's regiment, but got into a quarrel with a brother officer, left the army and returned to Vermont, where his enterprise was manifest in starting the business of paper mill, type casting, printing, publishing a newspaper, digging ore and the casting of iron-ware. The general assembly of Vermont authorized him to raise by lottery "six hundred bushels of wheat," which was the current money of those days, to enlarge his furnaces so as to cast "flatirons, spiders, bake-pans and dish-kettles." He also made nail rods and many other articles. He very nearly made the discovery of utilizing wood in the making of paper. The paper upon which his newspaper, the "Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truth," was printed was made from the bark of the basswood tree.

He married the daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, of Vermont, and was elected to congress just in time to take part in the legislation of the last two years of Adams' administration. He signalled himself upon his entry in congress by asking to be excused from joining in the procession which should attend upon the President to present the answer of the house to his annual message, as it was the custom to do in those days. The speech which he made in support of his motion was characteristic of the man. Among other things he is reported as saying: "He had no objection to gentlemen of high blood carrying this address. He had no pretensions to high blood, though he thought he had as good blood as any of them, as he was born of a fine, hale, healthy woman. Before yesterday he had never heard of gentlemen boasting their blood in that house. He could not say, it was true, that he was descended from the bastards of Oliver Cromwell, or his courtiers, or from the Puritans, who punished their horses for breaking the Sabbath, or from those who persecuted the Quakers or hanged the witches. He could, however, say that this was his country, because he had no other; and he owned a share of it, which he had bought by means of honest industry; he had fought for his country. In every day of trouble he had repaired to her standard and had conquered under it. Conquest had led his country to independence, and being independent he called no man's blood in question."

The motion which he made to be excused was carried, and he was a result to be accounted for only upon the theory that it was designed to indicate to him that his presence was not desired among the other representatives who wished to attend upon the Presi-

dent. Mr. Dana, a member from Connecticut, replying to Mr. Lyon's speech sarcastically said that "it was true some of the most respectable men in the United States had waited upon the President in a similar way, yet if the gentlemen thought it would not comport with his own dignity to do it, he hoped he would be excused."

His quarrel with Connecticut representatives seem to date from the time of this remark by Mr. Dana. He was made a butt of ridicule by the Federalists in many ways, and for that reason was taken up and championed by the democratic members of the house. Federalist newspapers teemed with coarse allusions, and many very poor puns on his name indicated that he was little better than a beast in the estimation of his aristocratic opponents.

Cobbett in Porcupine Gazette, June 6th, 1797, saluted his entrance in congress thus:

"The Lyon of Vermont. To-morrow morning at eleven o'clock will be expected to view the Lyon of Vermont. This singular animal is said to have been caught in the bog of Hibernia, and when a whelp transported to America; curiously induced a New Yorker to buy him, and moving into the country afterwards exchanged him for a yoke of young bulls with a Vermontese. He was petted in the neighborhood of Governor Chittenden and soon became so domesticated that a daughter of his excellency would stroke and play with him as a monkey. He differs considerably from the African lion, is more clamorous and less magnanimous. His pelt resembles more the wolf or the tiger, and his gestures bear a remarkable affinity to the bear; his name, however, ascribed to his having been in the habit of associating with that species of wild beasts on the mountains. He is carnivorous, but not very ferocious, has never been detected in having attacked a man, but report says he will beat women. He was brought to this city in a wagon and has several days exposed himself to the public. It has been motioned to cage him. Many gentlemen who have seen him do not hesitate to declare they think him a most extraordinary beast."

He seems to have been possessed of a good deal of common sense, great boldness of speech and an utter disregard of the laws and proprieties of a democrat of the democracy, and with his Irish blood, ready for a row at all times.

He was the first man tried for a violation of the alien and sedition laws, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and be imprisoned four months. While suffering this imprisonment he was re-elected to congress. He thus served through two congresses as a representative from Vermont. Subsequently he removed to Kentucky and was elected a representative from that state. He served four terms as a member from Kentucky, the democratic party being dominant in the house during that period. He seems to have been a prominent and honored member, and to have lost much of his roughness and acerbity of temper.

He was offered the position of commissary of the western army, but declined it. In Kentucky as in Vermont, he withdrew voluntarily from a seat in the house, and soon after was appointed by President Monroe factor for the Cherokee nation. He went to Arkansas, where he was elected a delegate to congress from the territory, but did not live to take his seat.

An incident in his trial for violation of the alien and sedition laws seems curious to those who understand the dignity now maintained in United States courts. The libelous matter which was charged contained a sentence which accused President Adams of "an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice." Lyon had no counsel and conducted his own case. One point of his defense was that the alleged libelous matter was true, and to sustain that he called upon Judge Patterson, the presiding judge, to testify. And the account of the trial proceeds as follows:

"Judge Patterson was then asked by the defendant whether he had not frequently dined with the President, and observed his ridiculous pomp and parade?"

"Judge Patterson replied that he had sometimes, though rarely, dined with the President, but that he had never seen any pomp or parade; he had seen on the contrary a great deal of plainness and simplicity."

"The defendant then asked whether he (the judge) had not seen at the President's more pomp and servants than at the tavern at Rutland? To this no answer was given."

The newspaper report referring to the fact that the judge gave no answer to the second question says:

"The judge, conscious that there was some difference between the table at Brainerd's and the humble fare of a country tavern, with the privilege of

half a bed, made no reply, but smoked a cigar."

The full account of the trial and of Lyon's imprisonment would be most interesting, but there is no room for it in my present paper. In 1840 congress made an appropriation to repay the amount of the fine to Lyon's heirs.

The other combatant in this contest was Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, an intense and influential Federalist, a man with an honorable family, and with an honorable record in Connecticut history.

He was the son of Gov. Matthew Griswold, of Connecticut, whose wife was Ursula Wolcott, sister of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Probably no family circle in Connecticut ever contained so many distinguished men as the family circle of Ursula Wolcott Griswold, mother of Roger Griswold, comprising as it has sixteen governors, including Governor (now President) Grover Cleveland, and forty-three judges, among whom was the late Chief Justice Waite.

Roger Griswold's wife was Fanny Rogers, who was the thirty-fourth in descent from Egbert, the West Saxon king. In the matter of blood and bearing there could scarcely be greater difference than between the actors in the contest to be described.

Roger Griswold was elected representative to congress in 1794, being then thirty-two years of age. He was conspicuous in the debates, ranking in New England perhaps second only to Fisher Ames in the defense of the measures of the Federalists. He was thus about thirty-six years of age at the time when the controversy between him and Lyon occurred. He held the position of representative in congress ten years. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Adams, but declined the honor. He was made a judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1807, which office he held two years, when he was elected by the legislature Lieutenant-governor, holding the office two years, and then was elected governor of the state, which office he held at the time of his death, October 25th, 1812.

As governor he declined to obey the requisition of Major General Dearborn, authorized by the Secretary of War for placing the Connecticut militia under the orders of the United States officers upon the ground that the constitution did not warrant the requisition. His action in this respect was advised by the council which then constituted the upper branch of the state legislature. The leading men of New England of that period were credited with the position of withdrawing from the New England states from the Union, and it is alleged that in case of such an event the name of Roger Griswold had been canvassed as that of a proper person to assume the presidency of the states which should secede. I must be permitted, however, to say that my reading of history leads me to conclude that there never was any real intention on the part of New England to secede; that the "secession" of that period was a matter of theory only, and that even the men who participated in the Hartford convention never intended to carry their theory into practice.

Such then were the combatants in the first quarrel in congress characterized by actual violence, which I will now briefly describe.

On the 30th day of January, 1798, the house of representatives had balloted for managers of the impeachment of William Blount, and the tellers were engaged in counting the ballots. The Federalist speaker, Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, left his chair, as was usual on occasions, and was sitting in a member's seat near the bar of the house, with several members near him, among whom was Griswold. Lyon was standing outside of the bar and was talking with the speaker, Dana, also a Connecticut member, and Lyon became engaged in a conversation, which was disputatious and somewhat warm.

The speaker said to them pleasantly, "Gentlemen keep yourselves cool; if you proceed much further you will want seconds." Upon this Lyon turned to the speaker and said that he thought Mr. Dana ought to be sent as an ambassador to Cayenne. And thereupon the speaker, with the idea as he said in his testimony, of giving a pleasant turn to the conversation, said that perhaps he, Lyon, would like a mission to Kamtschatka among the Fured tribes. Evidently, however, this was in the nature of a pun on Lyon's name. Lyon was somewhat heated, and began reflections upon the conduct of the Connecticut members, said that they were acting in opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths of their people; that they were acting in their own interest; that they were seeking offices for themselves; that if they could not obtain the most lucrative, they would not refuse those which were less; that he had a good right to know the people of Connecticut, for

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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Travellers' Guide.

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